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Class F42
Book HT3S5

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

George M. Elliott, Lowell, Mass.; Ben. Perley Poore, Col. Eben F. Stone, Newburyport, Mass.; Hon. Charles R. Train, Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., of Boston, Mass.; Hon. Edward A. Rollins, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Angus Cameron, LaCrosse, Wis.; Gen. John B. Brown, Portland, Me.; Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Edmund L. Dana, Calvin Parsons, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; William C. Crump, New London, Ct.; Capt. George Eugene Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.

Mr. J. B. Walker read a paper in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Bouton as a historian; and, on motion of Mr. G. G. Fogg, thanks were tendered to Mr. Walker for his valuable paper, and a copy of the same was requested for deposit in the archives of the society.

The society then adjourned to meet at 7:45 P. M., in the senate chamber.

EVENING SESSION.

The society met in the senate chamber according to adjournment, Vice-President Prescott in the chair.

Mr. G. G. Fogg, from the committee to nominate new members, reported the name of Dr. John Wheeler, of Pittsfield, for a resident member of the society. The report was accepted, and Dr. John Wheeler was elected.

On motion of Mr. G. G. Fogg, it was voted that Rev. James DeNormandie be invited to prepare and read to this society a memorial notice of the late Hon. William H. Y. Hackett, at the next annual meeting.

The society then repaired to the representatives' hall, where the annual address was delivered, before a large audience, by Hon. James W. Patterson, of Hanover, his subject being, "Our Sectional Conflicts."

On motion of Mr. J. B. Walker, thanks were tendered to the orator for his able and interesting address, and a copy of the same was requested for deposit in the archives of the society.

Adjourned.

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REPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NAME "KEARSARGE."

BY JOHN M. SHIRLEY, ESQ.

This society, at its annual meeting on June 11, 1877, created a committee of three "on the name 'Kearsarge,'" with Dr. Bouton at its head, and charged them "to report such facts as they may be able to collect at a future meeting of the society, of which due notice shall be given," &c. This action was taken in my absence, without any suggestion to me that it was contemplated even; and you made me a member of that committee knowing that every minute of my time was engrossed in other fields, and that it was impracticable, if not impossible, for months, at least, for me to give the subject proper attention.

Dr. Bouton carefully examined the historical evidence then accessible upon the subject, from the Gardner map or plan down to the later acts of Commodore Winslow.

On March 19, 1878, the society held its meeting at the room of the state historian; and upon notice to all, two of the committee, Dr. Bouton and myself, were there for conference as to the path to be pursued. At that time the chairman, so far as he had not already done so, put me in full possession of his views. We then agreed upon the line of examination to be made by myself, and that he should embody his views, which he had substantially committed to paper, in the form of a report, and submit the same, with such evidence as he saw fit, to me for my examination. It soon became as apparent to me as to others that the days of my good old friend were numbered, and that he must soon "pass over the unseen river."

After the conference in March I had three interviews with the chairman in the presence of members of his family. His mind was still clear, and full of the subject.

At the last, he sorrowfully informed me that he was too ill to embody his views in the form of a report, as had been arranged between us, but that I should find them in substance in a bundle of papers, mainly the work of his own hand, at his house. His parting injunction was, to call soon at his house and get the papers, and see that his views were laid before the society. In a few days I called. He was too ill to see me, but sent the papers by the hand of his daughter, and they are now in my possession.

Had Dr. Bouton lived, he would have spoken to you here in our joint names. Under the circumstances, I have felt it my duty to decline the invitation extended to me by one of my associates, Mr. Fox, to vacate my place upon this committee; and though the language is my own, I speak to-day both for the dead chairman and myself.

The inquiry with which we are charged relates primarily to two mountains in this state,—one in the northern part of Merrimack, and the other in Carroll county. For convenience I shall refer to them in the order named. The history of the mountain in Merrimack county is necessarily interwoven with portions of the history of Massachusetts, the Masonian proprietary, the Merrimack valley, and in particular with that of what is now Franklin, Boscowen, Salisbury, Andover, Warner, Sutton, and Wilmot.

We have no means of fixing the precise age of this mountain, but it undoubtedly has existed for a long time in the same place, and has long been known by substantially the same name it now bears, though apparently this did not come to the knowledge of all the members of this committee until recently. In order that certain historical evidence may have its just weight, and no more, it must be read and weighed in the light of the history to which reference has just been made. We will summarize and condense as much as possible.

In 1641 Massachusetts extended her jurisdiction over New Hampshire under the claim that her charter gave it to her by the words "all those lands and hereditaments whatsoever which lie and be within the space of three English miles to the northward of said river called Monomack alias Merrimack, or to the northward of any and every part thereof." This line, wherever found, by the express terms of the charter extended

"to the south sea on the west part." Such a step was not taken on the spur of the moment, but prior ones led up to it. The train had been carefully laid by preconcert and a variety of events. Settlements had been pushing beyond their former limits. Petitions for "farm lands" had flowed in. Acquaintance had been opened with the Indians and with the traders who knew of the upper Merrimack valley.

Burdet and others removed to Dover about 1636; Burdet became governor, and soon manifested his hostility to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. He made Dover a place of refuge for the Antinomian exiles from Boston. Gov. Winthrop thereupon wrote them, intimating the intention of the Massachusetts general court "to survey the utmost limits of their patent, and make use of them." 1 Belknap 19.

The general court, therefore, on July 6, 1638, ordered "Goodman Woodward, Mr. John Stretton, with an Indian & two others appointed by the magistrates of Ipswich, are to lay out the line, figure three miles northward of the most northernmost part of Merrimack for which they are to have 5s. a day apiece."

On May 22, 1639, by the same authority, "Goodman Woodward was ordered to have £3 for his journey to discover the running up of the Merrimack; 10s. more was added by order of the gov. and dep. and they which went with him Tho. Houlet, Sargent Jacob, Tho. Clarke & John Manning to have 50s. apiece &c."

On September 5, 1639, "the treasurer was ordered to pay John Gardner 20s. for witness charge & carrying Goodman Woodward, his instruments to Ipswich."

John Gardner was undoubtedly the one who afterwards became so noted in Massachusetts as a surveyor. What we have quoted shows beyond any reasonable doubt that five men were sent "to lay out the line three miles northward of the most northernmost part of the Merrimack," and that they did what they were sent to do, and were paid for doing it; but we are not left to inference, nor compelled to stop with the traditions, that they went to the place "three miles due north of the crotch" of the two rivers,—in a word, to the *situs* of what was so long known as Endicott's tree,—nor to the reasons assigned by those traditions why the explorers went no farther. An

ancient and eminent historian, after reciting it at length, summarizing the preëxisting history of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, says,—“During these transactions the Massachusetts people were inquiring into the bounds of their patent. In 1639 they sent persons to find out the northermost part of Merrimack river. A line to run east from three miles of the head of the river will take in the whole of New Hampshire. They determined, therefore, that it came within their jurisdiction; and from that time they allowed plantations to be settled particularly at Hampton as well as at any part of the colony, and exercised jurisdiction over them; but they left those on the river to their liberty.” 1 Hutchinson 108.

Another, more eminent still, under the date of 1639, says,—“Rendered sanguine with respect to their future importance by the rapidity with which they had attained their present growth, the government of Massachusetts in this year set on foot an enquiry respecting the extent of their patent, and for this purpose deputed persons to explore the Merrimack, and to ascertain its northernmost point. Their charter granted them the lands within lines drawn three English miles south of Charles river, and the same distance north of the Merrimack. They construed this description as authorizing a line to be drawn due east from a point three miles north of the head of Merrimack, which soon leaves that river, and includes within Massachusetts all New Hampshire and a considerable part of Maine. Having come to this exposition of their charter, they declared New Hampshire, in which there were a few scattering habitations, to be within their jurisdiction, and proceeded to authorize settlements in that country.

“Although very early attempts had been made to colonize the northern or eastern parts of New England, those attempts had hitherto proved almost entirely unsuccessful.” 1 Marshall’s Washington 127, 128.

It is self-evident to any person who is at all familiar with the localities, that neither Goodman Woodward, John Gardner, nor any other person could have traversed the route, either by land or water, to Penacook and Franklin or “Aqedahian,” without finding themselves confronted day by day by the lone peak of what was practically the sole mountain in all the region.

It is evident from Waldron's testimony that after about 1635 he was familiar through the Indians with Penacook, both forks of the Merrimack, and since 1659, at all events, with the region about Penacook, in person. It is equally evident, from the testimony of Peter Weare, that since about 1637 he had in the same way become familiar with the same region, he "having oftentimes travelled the country," and "some of the natives always with" him; and that he had been with Indians upon a great mountain on the north side of lake "Winnepicioket."

The general court took further action on May 31, 1652. On that day it was "voted by the whole court that the extent of the line is to be from the northernmost part of the river Merrimacke & three miles more north where it is to be found, be it an hundred miles more or less from the sea, & thence upon a straight line east & west to each sea, and this to be the true interpretation of the termes of the limmitte northward graunted in the patent." 1 Prov. Pap. 200.

At the same term of the court it was also voted "for the better discovery of the north line of our pattent it is ordered by the court that Capt. Symon Willard, & Capt. Edward Johnson be appointed as commissioners to procure such artiste & other assistants as they shall judge meete to goe with them to find out the most northly part of Merrimack river, & that they be supplied with all manner of nessessaryes by the treasurer fitt for this journey, and that they use their utmost skill and abilitie to take a true observation of the latitude of that place, & that they doe it with all convenient speed and make return thereof to the next session of this courte." *Ib.* 200, 201.

The artists were certainly at "Aquedahtan" on August 1, 1652. The affidavit of Sherman and Ince is as follows: "The answer of John Sherman, seargeant at Watertowne, and Jonathan Ince, student at Harvard college in Cambrig, to Capt. Symon Willard & Capt Edward Johnson, commissioners of the general court held at Boston, May 27, 1652, concerning the latitude of the northermost part of Merrimacke river. Whereas we Joh. Sherman & Jonathan Ince, were procured by the aforesaid commissioners to take the latitude of the place above named, our answer is that Aquedahian, the name of the Merrimacke where it issues out of the lake Winnapusseakit

upon the first of August, one thowsand six hundred fifty-two, we observed & by observation found, that the latitude of the place was forty three degrees, forty minutes and twelve seconds, besides those minutes which are to be allowed for the three miles more north which run into the lake." *Id.* 201.

The return of the commission is as follows: "Capt. Symon Willard and Cap. Edward Johnson, a committe appointed by the last generall court to procure artists to joyn with them to finde out the most northerly part of Merrimacke river, respecting the lyne of our patent, having procurred Sargeant John Sherman of Water towne, & Jonathan Ince, a student at Harvard college, as artists to goe along with them, made their retourne of what they had donne, and found viz.:

"John Sherman & Jonathan Ince on their oathes say, that at Aquedahtan, the name of the head of Merrimack, where it issues out of the lake called Winnapuseakit, vppon the 1st day of August, 1652, wee observed, and by observation found, that the latitude of the place was 43° , $40'$, $12''$, beside those minutes which are to be allowed for the three miles more north which run into the lake." Mass. Records, 1 Mass. Coll. Records, part 1, 109.

"The said commissioners brought in their bill of chardge, which they expended, and promised on, & to those that went that journey to finde out the most northerly part of Merrimacke, which was 28*l* 12, 10, which the court allowed, and ordered that the persons concerned should be satisfied out of the rate according as they were promised; and further doth order the treasurer to satisfy to Captajne Willard and Captajne Johnson twenty markes a pecee for their pajnes." *Id.*

In 1665 the general court called Willard, Johnson, Waldron, and Weare into court, and put their testimony under oath on file. This, it is obvious, was because it was a matter of consequence, and not for mere idle form. Willard and Johnson testify as follows: "Whereas the generall court of Massachusetts in the yeare 1652, appointed us whose names are undersubscribed, to lay out the northern line of our patent, and now being called to give testimony of what wee did therein, to this we say as followeth: Besides our returne in the court book, p. 103, we indented with two Indians, well acquainted with

Merremak rive and the great lake to which wee went, borne & bred all their days thereupon, the one named Pontauhumi, the other Ponbakin, very intelligent as any in all those parts, as wee conceive. We covenanted with them to lead us up Merremake river so far as the river was Merremake river. When we came short of the lake about sixty miles, then came two rivers into, one from the westward of the north, & the other from the northward of the east. The westerly river to me, as I then thought, was bigger then the other; but taking notice of both these rivers, and knowing we must make use but of one, I called the Indians to informe us which was Merremake river; their answer was the river which was next unto us, that came from the easterly point which river wee followed unto the lake." 1 Prov. Pap. 289.

This brings us to the consideration of the ancient manuscript map or plan of the Merrimack valley, brought to our attention by the late Dr. A. J. Thompson, formerly of Laconia in this state, and latterly of Salem, Mass.

This plan was found among the maps and papers of Essex county, Mass. It bears no date, and, so far as ascertained, no other papers contain a distinct and unequivocal reference to it. It bears upon its face this endorsement: "Plat of Meremack river from ye see up to Wenepesoc pond, also the corses from Dunstable to Penny-cook, Jno. Gardner." Whether it is the original or a copy is immaterial. It is without doubt the earliest "plat" yet discovered of Merrimack river from its sources to its mouth. Its style of description shows it to have been prepared or drawn from data gathered at a very early period. It gives, as it were, a photograph of the river, with the lakes and mountains in the distance. It shows the line traced distinctly from Dunstable to Penacook on the east side of the river, with every angle; and the distances tabulated from angle to angle tally with each other and with the scale of miles. They are uniform; but if the tests of to-day are to be applied, overrun, in harmony with the rest of this outline map, the Suncook is put where it belongs. The "plat" itself points out what are to be treated as islands and falls. Below Penacook these islands and falls are indicated substantially as they now are. The Uncanoonucks, Massabesic lake, and Amoskeag falls

are laid down substantially as any intelligent resident of Manchester would now place them. Up to Penacook the plan seems to have been based upon actual survey. Above, the plan of the river and landmarks is such as would naturally be sketched by a practical surveyor, familiar with rough and woody countries, and having a clear conception of relative localities and distances; and this is especially true of the river itself, the lower Pemigewasset, the forks and the region west of them, and the Merrimack. The plan of Lake Winnipiseogee, the bays, or "ponds" as they are termed, and the general course of the river as traced, tend strongly to show that "the artists" could not have gone far beyond the fork at Franklin; and the probabilities are quite as strong that the observations from which this part of the plan was drawn were made from the top of Kearsarge itself. The mountain is distinctly indicated on this map, is put down as Carasaga, and, tested as before, its peculiar top is located about fifteen, instead of eleven, miles from the fork of the rivers, and apparently a few degrees south of west, which is its actual location.

The actual distance from the fork to the lake, by the present lines of travel, is about twenty miles; but following the course of the river, several miles further. By this plan, tested by the scale, it is about *thirty*, and by the "returne" of the artists in 1652, who followed the river, *sixty* miles.

The plan does not represent either the eastern or southern portions of the lake, or its general form. Every one who has seen "the bays" from Bay hill in Northfield, or is at all familiar with the localities, knows that they apparently rise one above another, like the seats in a Roman amphitheatre; that between the lake and Beaver dam are what are known as Long bay, Round bay, Great bay, Sanbornton bay, and Little bay. All these, in size or otherwise, are noticeable bodies of water,—much more so than the smaller ponds, or the islands, falls, and streams, noted down so carefully on other parts of the plan. The Long bay commences but a short distance below the Weirs. It is a marked body of water, but not the largest below the lake. Yet it is not represented at all on this plan unless located miles below the lake, and connected through all that distance by a narrow thread-stream, nor unless it is to be

treated as the largest pond below the lake. It, in fact, is in close proximity to the pond below it, but if represented on this plan it is several miles from it. In truth, the internal evidence is strong that the author of this sketch was ignorant of the existence of Long bay, and therefore never attempted to represent it at all. To assume that this part of the plan is the work of the artists of 1652, or of those who for generations came after them, is to assume either that they were never there, or that they could not see, or that they were incapable of representing or sketching with substantial accuracy what they saw; and yet what appears on the plan,—the lake, the ponds, and the general topography,—is precisely what can now be seen almost any good day, when the streams are full, from the top of Kearsarge, and what the writer has seen time and again before he ever dreamed of the existence of this plan.

The author of this sketch, too, apparently had no knowledge of the giant pine on the Pemigewasset, three miles north of the crotch, known as "Endicott's tree;" and yet this landmark of landmarks, the initial point through which the line as claimed by Massachusetts ran, was "commonly known," to use the studied language of the master spirits of the Company of Massachusetts Bay, in 1667 and before that time, as it was for at least seventy years afterwards.

Richard Hazzen, the pioneer in the settlement of the Merrimack valley, and a great surveyor, was born July 20, 1696. He graduated at Harvard college in 1717. With his brother Moses he was one of the first proprietors of "Pennycook," was active in the settlement, and made many of the early surveys there and in that region. Few men in the country were as familiar with the region as he, and very few even at this day *are* as familiar with the topography of the country, the location of the ponds and streams, and their names from below Monadnock to Lake Winnipiseogee, as was Richard Hazzen.

He surveyed the southerly line of New Hampshire, commencing March 20, 1740. In his diary, under the date of April 13, 1740-'41, he says,—“This day we measured from Hoseck river 4:2:0, which was only over one mountain.

“*Observations.* This mountain was exceeding good land, bearing beech, black birch & hemlock, some bass-wood. Over

this mountain we concluded the line would run betwixt New York government & these whenever it should be settled, and therefore nam'd it Mount Belcher that *it might be as standing a boundary as Endicutt's tree.*"

The testimony of Johnson, Willard, and others of 1665 (apparently in the nature of depositions *in perpetuum*), was taken in full view of the coming storm between Massachusetts and the royal commissioners. The course of that colony, sometimes high-handed in the extreme, had raised up many enemies who had not been idle. A variety of charges had been sent to the home office, among which was the one that the colony had put a new gloss or interpretation upon their charter, and had, in consequence, disregarded the "bound-house" limits established by themselves, and had extended their boundaries, as before stated, by usurpation. The commission to Col. Nicolls and others to settle the "differences and disputes" which had "arisen upon the lymmitts and bounds of their severall charters and jurisdictions," &c., passed the great seal April 25, 1664. Private negotiations, which rendered them measurably familiar with what had been done by the colony, began between the commissioners and the authorities of Massachusetts. On July 20, 1664, Maverick, one of the commissioners, says,—“I shall desire you to repaire to the govr. & councell, and advise them to take care how they dispose of such things as may bee out of their bounds and not fit for them to take cognizance of, his majestyes commissioners being at length come into these parts (of whom you know me to be one).”

On July 16, 1665, the commissioners, in their reply to the governor and council, make their prime charge the usurped extension of the limits of the colony beyond the "bound-house," and suggest "Tis possible that the charter which you so much idolize may be forfeited, and it may probably be supposed that it hath been many way forfeited; untill you have cleared yourselves of those many injustices, oppressions, violences and blood, for which you are complained against, to which complaints you have refused to answer, or until you have his majesties pardon, which can neither be obtained by nor bee effectuall to those who deny the king's supremacy." On July 26, 1665, the com-

missioners follow up these charges in a letter to Sir Henry Bennett, the secretary of state, devoting almost the entire paper to this usurpation by extending the limits, and urging that the charter should be taken away. In 1665 the commissioners, in their report to the king, sandwich, between the ill-treatment of the Quakers and the feasting of the Regicides on the part of Massachusetts, the charge that "By their south line they in-trench upon the colonies of New-Plymouth, Rode Island and Conecticot, and on the east they have usurped Captain Mason's and Sr. Ferdinand Gorges patents and said that ye comissrs. had nothing to doe betweixt them and Mr. Gorge, because his matie. comanded them either to deliver possession to Mr. Gorge or to give his matie. reasons why they did not." They, in effect, also charge the colony with bolstering up this usurpation by maps made without actual survey. They say, "They caused at length a mapp of their territories to be made, but it was made in a chamber by direction and guess. In it they claime Fort Albany, and beyond it all the lands to the south sea."

In the letter of the king to the colony, of April 10, 1666, referring to this report, he says,—“And for the better prevention of all differences and disputes upon the bounds and limits of the several colonyes, His Majesty's pleasure is, that all determinations made by His Majesty's said commissioners with reference to the said bounds and limits may still continue to be observed, till upon a full representation of all pretences, His Majesty shall make his own final determination.”

The answer of the colony of September 6, 1676, was the handiwork of skilled and experienced men. In form it was a reply to the petition of Mason; but from the nature of the case, almost necessarily an answer to the charges of Mason made before the general court in 1652, the complaints which had been sent to the home office, and the charges of the royal commissioners in 1665, as well as the specific allegations made by Mason. After reciting the grant of 1628, and the Royal Charter of March 4, 1629, they say, “In pursuance whereof many of the said patentees and other adventurers transported themselves and estates and settled in the most known accommodable parts of those lands conatained in the said charter, neither time,

estate nor power suffering them speedily to survey the just extent of their limits. Not many years distant in time several others also of His Majesty's subjects obtained other grants and made several settlements in the more northern and eastern parts of the country, with whom for several years we had neighborly correspondence being as they supposed without the limits of our patent, amongst whom the present claimants and petitioners were. These grants partly by reason of the smallness of some of them and partly by reason of darke and invol'd and dubious expression of their limits brought the inhabitants under many entanglements and dissatisfactions among themselves which there being no settled authority to be applied to, being deserted and forsaken of all such as by virtue of said grant did claim jurisdiction over them, and had made a successless essay for the settlement of government among them proved of some continuance unto the great disquiet and disturbance of those of His Majesty's subjects that were peaceable and well disposed among them ; to remedy which inconvenience they betook themselves to the way of combinations for government, but by experience found it ineffectual."

They further say,—“In this time ignorance of the northerly running of Merrimack river hindered our actual claim, and extension of government, yet at length being more fully settled, and having obtained further acquaintance and correspondence with the Indians possessing the uppermost part of that river, encouraging an adventure as also frequent solicitations from the most considerable inhabitants of these easterly parts earnestly desiring us to make proof of and ascertain our interest we employed the most approved artists that could be obtained who upon their solemn oathes made returns that upon their certain observation our northern patent line did extend so far north as to take in all those towns and places which we *now* possess.”

They then recite the voluntary submission to the government of Massachusetts of these inhabitants, commencing with “Dover Swamscot and Portsmouth Anno 1641.” They then set out the conduct of the royal commissioners ; then discuss the language of their patent with reference to the “river of Merrimack” “from Winipiesioke lake to the mouth thereof ;” assert that “according to the aforementioned observation so confirmed

all those eastern plantations challenged by our opponents (*ut supra*), are comprehended within our northerly line." They concede that they have not made "the exact survey of so large a grant in so hedious a wilderness possessed by an enemy." They claim that when they established the "bound house" in 1631 they did not know the uttermost extent of their right. They charge Mr. Mason "with ignorance of the coasting of the country," and allege in substance that he followed cove and harbor on the coast line. They charge that Mason's agent left the region in 1634.

Few things are more manifest than that this answer refers to a state of things existing between the establishment of the "bound house" in 1631 and the explorations in 1652. It is noticeable that in one instance the precise words used by the general court in 1639, in relation to the appointment of Goodman Woodward, are used; that the term artists here used may refer to the work of both explorations; and that in other places this answer refers beyond a doubt to the explorations of Willard, Johnson, and Ince in 1652, and the sworn returns. The connection is too obvious for further comment.

We pass by the note-books of the scouts who took in the full view of the mountain from the Unconoonock and elsewhere, but give no name, and come to the journal of Captain Samuel Willard, exhumed and brought to our attention by the praiseworthy industry of George E. Emery, formerly of Andover, N. H., but now of Lynn, Mass. In his journal of July, 1725, Willard says,—“Thursday 29 we marched north & bee west about 9 milles, and corsed several branches of Miller's river, & campt & set out scout which found where ye Indians had lived last year;—& made a canoe at ye north end of a long pond. Friday 30 we marched north in ye forenoon, and came to a pound which run into Contocook river & in ye afternoon marched N. W. in all about 12 miles, & campt at Peewunseum pound & sent out skouts 4 miles & they found 2 wigwams made last year. They also found in one of them a paddle and some squash shells which we suppose they carried from Rutland. Saturday 31 we marched 12 miles & I with 14 men campt on ye top of Wannadnack mountain* & discovered 26

* See history of Ipswich,—note.

pounds, saw Pigwackett lying one point from said mountain, & Cusagec † mountain, and Winnepescockey laying N. E. from said Wannadnack; the same day we found several old signs which ye Indians had made the last year & where y't they camped when they killed ye people at Rutland as we imagine."

"Cusagec" is probably a clerical error; the word intended is probably the word used elsewhere "Cusagee."

On July 4, 1733, the proprietors of what is now Boscawen voted to pay Mr. Richard Hazen, surveyor, ten pounds for his services in taking a plan of the plantation, and the three chain men that were with said surveyor six days apiece six and thirty shillings a man for their service in assisting him, the said surveyor. They also voted that the committee,—Joseph Gerrish, William Isley, John Coffin, Tristram Little, and Joseph Noyes, they being nine days with Mr. Hazen in taking a plan of the aforesaid plantation, shall have ten shillings a day each man for their service.

Upon this plan, now on file in Boston, is a representation of an irregular hill along the northern boundary, with the inscription, "Supposed to be one of ye Kiasaga Hills." Hazen, in another note, calls the *region* "Kiasarja," and speaks of "the hills." Hazen's plan of what was afterwards "Major Steven's town," made from the survey of October 29, 1739, represents the mountain, but gives no name. Clough's survey of "Stephinstown" gives a sketch of the mountain, with the inscription, "An exceeding mountain, called by the Indians Coowissewasseek, and by the English, Cire-sarg."

Captain Ladd's company left Exeter July 14, 1746, in pursuit of Indian enemies. Abner Clough, his clerk, kept a journal. That shows that on July 23, 1746, they were at Contoocook. Under the head of July 24th, Clough says,—"And from there marched to a place called Contoocook pond, and scouted round about the pond, but could make no discovery, and from thence to Blackwater Falls. And one of our men says he saw an Indian very plain, as he was some distance from the scout, as he saith. And we ranged about, but could make no further discovery, then marched over several brooks and low places, but could make no discovery, & so marched to a river called *Cur-*

† In History of New Ipswich the name is spelled "Cusagee."

rier Sarge river, & found some camps supposed to be Indian camps, and there camped in the interval. And it rained hard all night. This day's march about seventeen miles."

The next day they marched to "Almsbury pond," and thence to "Contoocook Falls."

No man, with Clough's journal before him, can traverse this route, and in particular the territory between the West meeting-house in Salisbury and the crown of Apple hill in Andover, without acquiring a distinct conception, both of the localities noted by him, and what he meant by "Currier Sarge river." Before this, Clough had no acquaintance with the Kearsarge "region."

Expeditions in search of scalps were not in the habit of taking with them guide- or spelling-books, or geographical or pronouncing dictionaries. They did take guns, ammunition, and scouts or guides. Clough noted down what he saw, and, as to the names of localities, what he took from the lips of those who were with him. It is quite clear that Clough had no knowledge of the great bend which the Blackwater makes to the east, commencing near Pingry's Falls in Salisbury and taking in the whole Beech Hill region in Andover and Salisbury. It is clear that the place where they encamped was in the "interval," a mile or more below the bend, and near where the Blackwater pours apparently from the mountain, under the lofty bluff of one of the "Kearsarge hills," into the head of this "interval." What he there saw he called Currier Sarge river. He certainly could not have referred to anything else than the Blackwater, at that point. These intervals then were the intervals of the Kiah-sarge river, and a part of the Kearsarge "region," and were from six to ten miles in an air line from the intervals of the other Keya Sargg river in Sutton, on the other side of the mountain, or about fourteen miles by the now usually travelled road. When he took the first name from the lips of others, he would write it as he would the names of the persons who commonly bore it. The names "Kiah" and "Currier" were *idem sonans*. Then and for generations since, the word pronounced "Ki-ah" was indiscriminately written "Kiah," and "Currier," and that usage has continued in the vicinity of the mountain to this day, though within the last thirty or forty years it has become more

popular, and is deemed more aristocratic, to spell it and pronounce it "Currier." One of the race recently died in Andover, between ninety and one hundred years of age, who was never known by any other name than "Ki-ah," and the same is believed to be true of his ancestors, certainly so far as any knowledge of them can be gleaned, and yet the name was spelled "Kiah" and "Currier."

The decision by the highest court of the state, pronounced fifty-six years ago by Mr. Justice Woodbury, in *Tibbets v. Kiah*, 2 N. H. 557, where the defendant set up that his name was spelled "Currier," was hardly necessary to show that whether the name was spelled one way or the other was of no consequence.

Perrystown, now Sutton, was granted in 1749 by the Masonian proprietors, to Captain Obadiah Perry and sixty-two others from Haverhill, Mass., and its vicinity. The grant described the territory as "a certain tract of land, lying on the west side Ky a Sargg hill," seven and one fourth miles long and five wide.

The first family settled in the town in 1767, and no other till 1770. The first meeting of the proprietors was held at Haverhill, Mass., December 14, 1749. In 1750 the notice for the second meeting of the grantees was directed to "the proprietors to a tract of land lying on the westerly side of Ci a Sarge hill so called." On April 23, 1752, a meeting was called by a committee, and was directed "to all the proprietors of a certain tract of land granted by the proprietors of the rights of John Tufton Mason, Esq., near Ci a Sarge hill, called Perrystown." On October 29, 1755, a meeting was called, directed to "the proprietors of Perrystown, so called, lying near Chi a Sarge!" On October 10, 1761, a meeting was called by a committee, and directed to "the proprietors of Perrystown so called near Kia Sargg hill." At this meeting a committee was chosen to "prelamb" the line of said tract of land, and make return the next meeting. On November 30, 1761, the committee reported "that it is the best place for a saw-mill to be built to serve the town is to set said mill on the falls in Key a Sargg river, which falls beres southardly or southwesterly from our meeting-house lot." These falls were below Sutton South.

This mill was the first one built in town, and was known as Jones's mill. A meeting was called by a justice of the peace, on October 2, 1765, reciting that an application had been made to him by "more than one sixteenth part of the owners of Perres Town (so called) near Chya-sarge Mountain in said province." A meeting was called, as others had been, at Plaistow.

What is now known as Andover and Salisbury has been generally supposed to have been granted by the Masonian proprietary at different times, and this is true so far as the elaborate grants stuffed with details are concerned. That of Stevenstown was made October 25, 1749; that of New Bretton, November 20, 1751; but the substantial grant of both was made at the same time, and by the same vote, for on December 7, 1748, the proprietors voted "that Ebenezer Stevens, Esqr., & associates have a township equal to six miles square: beginning on the north of Contoocook in the most convenient form; without interfering with the township called No. 9 [?], as the grantors shall think proper; and that Mr. Edmund Brown & associates have a township equal to six miles square joyning upon the north side of Stevens's & associates above said tract upon the west side of Pemigewasset river upon such reservations and limitations hereafter to be agreed upon." Andover was at first called Brownstown, from Edmund Brown.

The river was made the base line for these three towns. The side lines of Boscawen were parallel, and ran fifteen degrees south of west. The south side line of Major Stevens's town ran south seventeen degrees west; but the north side line ran south fifteen degrees west, while both side lines of New Bretton ran south seventeen degrees west. The result was what might have been expected. The grantees and settlers, from a very early period until about 1816, were continually engaged in controversies in relation to the western boundaries of Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, and New Chester, and the wedge-shaped gores between Boscawen and Salisbury and Salisbury and Andover, in which the lines of one set of grantees overlapped the others. The region at that time and long before had been known as the Kearsarge region. The grants of Boscawen, Warner, Salisbury, Andover, and Perrystown had left a large tract of territory, which naturally was called Kearsarge Gore,

from its shape. The last division in Salisbury, on the westerly end, was laid out in 1773.

The records of Salisbury afford the following light in reference to these controversies:

“4ly To see if you will vote to rais money to pay the committee that was chosen to settle the boundaries and lines with other towns and the committee that shall be chosen.

“Sept. 2, 1762.”

“3ly Voted to chose a committee to rectifiee the bounds at the of said town voted to messure the north line to see if it is long annuff.

“4ly Voted to chose three men for sd. committee and if they shall so need to tak one more at the township.

“November 7, 1763 [1762:]”

“2ly To see if they will vote down both the committees that are ale ready chosen for to pramblate the line round the town or vote which of them shall do the work.

“Mar. 2, 1762.”

“2ly Voted to chose a committee to joyn with any other committees that shall be chosen by other towns ajoyning to sd. Stevens town in settling the boundries and lines between sd. Stevens town & other towns.

“3ly Voted Deacon Elisha Sweet, Peter Sanborn, Esqr., and Coll. Ebenezer Stevens are chosen a committee to settle the boundries and lines as before purposed with other town joyning to sd. Stevens town—&c.—

“May 13, 1762.”

“Province of: }

New Hampr.: } We the subscribers being chosen a committee by the proprietors of each township here after named to settle the boundaries & lines between Stevens town and New Briton (so called) have as follows viz we have began at a pine tree standing on a great rock in the bank of Pemigawasset river which is the boundary between each town as aforesaid running west about seventeen degrees south about nine miles to beach tree marked on the southerly side with letter S and on the

northerly side with the letter B with many other marks thereon witness our hands

“Stevens town

“Dated October the first, 1762.

Elisha Sweet
Peter Sanborn
Ebenr. Stevens
Natha. Healey
John Sanborn
Jeremiah Lane”

The stump of this beech tree is undoubtedly the one referred to by the legislative committee, in 1816, in their report establishing the line between Kearsarge Gore and Salisbury.

“3ly To see what you will allow the committee pr. day that went to mesure the north line from Merimak river to the head and the south line of said town

“Jany 26, 1764.”

“4ly Voted to give the committee that went to mesure the north line and south line of Stevens town four pounds old tenor pr. day.

“Feb. 6, 1764.”

“2ly To chose a committee to pramblat the lines with other towns that adjoyn to sd. Stevens town and settle the bounds of sd. township whare the bounds is not settled.

“March 19, 1768.”

“2ly Voted Ebenr Stevens Joshua Woodman Capt. John Webster are chosen a commitee to pramblate the lines with other towns and settel bounds whare they are not settled.

“April 7, 1768.”

“2ly To see what money the proprietors will rais to pay for building the bridge over Blackwater river and clear the Senter road.

“Sept. 1, 1768.”

“3ly To chose a commitee to run the line with New Almsbury and settle the south-west bound of said Salisbury as that is not settled

“May 12, 1770.”

“7ly Voted the assessors be a committee to examine & desire the clerk to enter the votes & returns &c. in the proprietors

book in order that the book may be removed another year to the town of Salisbury. If so voted that Ensign Gale Mr. Nathaniel Maloon Joseph Been John Colings & Capt John Webster be a committee to run the line with New Almsbury and settle the bounds at the south west corner of Salisbury.

“May 30, 1770.”

“5thly To see if the proprietors will chuse a committee to settle the boundaries of said Salisbury with Col. Henry Gerrish who is impowered by the grantors to settle the same.

“Dec. 22, 1780.”

“8thly Voted to chuse a committee of three men to join with Col Henry Gerrish to perfix the boundaries at the western end of said Salisbury provided he comes with authority from the grantors to settle and perfix the same. 9thly Capt. John Webster, Dn. John Collins and Joseph Bean Esqr. chosen for the above committee.

“10thly Voted to adjourn this meeting till the last Tuesday in August, to the house of Capt. Matthew Pettingill in the afternoon of sd. day. August 28th met on adjournment and voted to adjourn sd. meeting to the second Tuesday in October. next at the house of Capt. Matthew Pettengill at one o'clock in the afternoon of said accordingly sd. meeting is adjourned to ad. time & place. Tuesday 9th of October 1781, met on adjournment.

“Voted to receive the report of the committee before chosen, which is as follows, (viz.) this may certify to the gentlemen proprietors of Salisbury that Col. Gerrish came to us with a power of attorney that we esteem sufficient to settle the boundaries at the western end of the township of Salisbury, & as it appeareth to us that there is a mistake in the grantors of the charter of Salisbury & Andover interfering one upon the other & also a mistake in the grantees in laying out their lots beyond the limits of nine miles from Merrimack river; we think it best to give up our claim to the land north of the seventeen degrees on the north upon their confirming to us as far westerly as to take in all our land that is lotted, which we have encouragement from sd. Gerrish upon a straight line.

“October 9, 1781.”

"3. To see what methods the proprietors will take to settle the boundaries and lines at the westerly end of sd. township.

"Jany. 17, 1801.

"2ndly. Voted to accept the report of the committee chosen the 5th of February last to ascertain the north corner bounds of said town, which report was verbally that a line beginning at the southwest corner bound of said town running north one degree west to Andover line be the head or west line of said town.

"3rdly Voted that John C. Gale inform Col. Henry Gerish who is agent for the proprietors of the gore of the proceedings of this meeting.

"4thly Voted to adjourn this meeting to the first Monday in June next at 3 o'clock P. M. to meet at this place.

"May 4, 1801."

"Your committee report as follows—we have ascertained the northwest corner bounds of Salisbury by running from the southwest corner bounds of said town north one degree west between Salisbury and Kearsarge Gore.

"May 28, 1801."

On June 11, 1753, the grantees of New Britain under an article "to receive the return of the committee chosen to lay out said tract of land and to chose a committee to make return of the plan of the laying out said tract of land to the grantors and to agree with the grantors when to have the lotts drawn, 'voted' 4thly James Carrick, Amos Dwinell, Richard Smith as a committee * * * to return the plan of the above said tract of land as it is laid out to the grantors and to agree with said grantors when to have the lott drawn."

This plan, so returned in 1753 to the Masonian proprietary, was from a survey by Williambrown Clough. It showed the mountain wooded to the top, and says in a note,—"*Cier Sarge, a mountain large, by ye Indens Cowisewaschook!*" This, with a change in spelling, is a restatement of what he had already set down a few years before, on a plan of Bakerstown, or Stephenstown. A copy of this plan, carefully compared with the original, is now in the town-house at Andover.

There was a dispute as to whether Andover or New Chester

owned a region which was afterwards claimed by Kearsarge Gore, and now known as Eagle pond. At a meeting held May 17, 1763, action was taken under an article "to choose a committee to run out said township anew & number every lot agreeable to the plan formerly exhibited & accepted by the grantors, and also to settle the bounds betwixt said township and New Chester." Two committees were chosen. The committee to establish the lines between Andover and New Chester made their report, dated "Boscawen June 10, 1763," to a meeting held September 5, 1763. The committee of five, chosen "to run out said township anew and bound and number every lot agreeable to the plan formerly exhibited and accepted by the grantors," made an elaborate report, "dated at Hampton Falls, Novembr. 18th, 1763," to the meeting held November 21, 1763. In this report they recite at length their labors and difficulties, what they were able to ascertain in relation to the "number trees" and lines run out years before, and say that they "thought proper (as the southerly side line was not run out the first ten miles) to go first on said line before we go any farther here which we did; and ran it out the full ten miles, spotting as we went after we left Stevens town to a spruce tree standing on *Kiaserge* mountain which tree we spotted for a corner bound and marked with sundry letters." The report was accepted, and the bills of the committee ordered to be paid. At the meeting on November 3, 1773, a committee was chosen "to join the selectmen of Salisbury if they see fit to perambulate the line between the said township of Salisbury and the township of New Brittain as formerly agreed upon run, spotted and bounded by a committee of said townships and return thereof made excepted and recorded." They also voted that the committee should make return within four weeks, and that they should be permitted to "hire a surveyor to perambulate the line."

On April 29, 1786, the perambulation of the line between the two towns was reported and recorded.

On April 2, 1788, the selectmen reported as follows: "Laid out by the subscribers in Andover, as follows, viz: begining at the road that was laid out by order of cort from Dartmoth Colledg to Boscawen a little above where John Rowe now

lives at the parth that leads to *Kiresarge Gore* and following said parth where it is now cleared and trod over Blackwater river so called and as far as Aaron Selley's house three rods in width to be a public highway forever."

As we have already seen, the territory which embraced the mountain proper, the Kearsarge hills, river, ponds, and meadows on the south, and the Kearsarge hill, river, meadows, and falls on the west, was of a considerable extent. The limits must have been somewhat indefinite, like those of Dunstable and Penacook in Waldron's day; but, like each of them, this region must have covered not far from two hundred square miles. The grant of the townships about this mountain to which we have already referred narrowed these limits to Kearsarge Gore. The residue of the plans and maps may be considered in connection with the history of that Gore.

Mitchell and Hazzen's map gives the mountain in Merrimack county in the proper place as "Kyasage Mt." A copy of this map is in the state-house. It was purchased in London for the late W. F. Goodwin and myself. Upon its face, among other things, appears the following:

"Observations on which this map is grounded:"

"New Hampshire from the surveys of Mitchell and Hazzen in 1750, especially the last."

Line $44^{\circ} 30'$ north "According to Hazzen's Survey, this Line about 30 Miles distant from Pigwacket R. cuts the East end of the White Hills."

This map shows Pigwacket river and the "Sawokotuk" or "Sawko" river, and "Pigwacket Hills," mainly on the New Hampshire side of the line.

On December 24, 1770, Governor Wentworth, without success, recommended the assembly to accept the "offer" of "Capt. Holland the surveyor general of the sea cost of the northern district of America," "to survey as much of the province as can be done before the season permitts his surveying on the sea cost." 7 Prov. Pap. 264.

On January 23, 1772, the governor, in pursuance of the royal command, "You shall likewise take care that a general plan be made of all our said province and of each county with the several plantations & fortifications on it, and that an exact

map or maps thereof be transmitted to our commissioners for trade & plantation," charged the assembly to "make provisions for its execution which may be done this winter," and on January 4, 1772, the assembly voted "that the message sent by the governor relative to the survey of this province proposed to be made by Capt. Holland be complied with," and voted to give him the sum of one hundred guineas. The surveys were made in 1773 and 1774, but the map was not published until March 1, 1784, in London. This society possesses a copy of this map. Upon that map the Merrimack County mountain appears as "Kyar Sarga Mt., by the Indians Cowisewaschook." Whether Williambrown Clough was one of Holland's assistants does not as yet appear, but the internal evidence is strong that the name was taken from one of his plans.

This was the first official map of the province. The Chatham-Bartlett mountain appears upon it without a name. This is strong evidence that neither Holland nor any of his assistants had any "information that it was known as 'Kiarsarge,'" or any other form of the word, in 1774, or even down to the publication in 1784.

In 1791 Dr. Belknap gives both mountains as "Kyarsarge," but this is the first instance in which the Carroll County mountain is so termed. It is evident that Dr. Belknap got his information as late as July, 1784, when, with a party of seven, he visited the White hills. They left Dover on July 20. Having passed through Eaton and Conway, they encamped at the foot of the mountains on July 23. On July 24, Dr. Cutler, Rev. Mr. Little, and Col. Whipple succeeded in ascending Mt. Washington, which they found buried in clouds; but Belknap and others, after having gone part way, were obliged to give up. On July 27 Dr. Belknap preached in Whipple's barn to five or six families, at what was called "Mr. Whipple's plantation"—the first sermon ever preached there. This was at "Cherry mountain." He reached home July 31, 1784. He says that he copied from a plan of Whipple's, who lived at what is now Jefferson; but Belknap changed the spelling, for upon Whipple's sketch it is Kyasarge. This is the plan to which Belknap refers in his letter of August 19, 1784. Life of Belknap 102-104; 3 Belknap's History 37-40.

It is noticeable that Belknap, in the same volume, gives the census of Kearsarge Gore in 1790 as 103, and spells it "Kysarge."

In 1775 Kearsarge Gore was granted by the Masonian proprietary to Jonas Minot, Matthew Thornton, and others. 3 Moore's His. Col. 173; Genealogy of the Minot Family.

Minot was the son of Samuel Minot, of Concord, Mass., one of the grantees of "Alexandria" proper and "Alexandria Addition," now New London, and an extensive land-owner in New Hampshire. He died March 20, 1813, at the age of seventy-eight.

The plan made by Henry Gerrish, who was always a prominent man, and for a quarter of a century the legal representative of important interests in the Gore, is of "Kaysarge Gore," near "Kya Sarge." It also sets forth in a note that "Kyah Sarge mountain contains 1459 acres." The grant of April 7, 1779, was of Kiersarge Gore. In 1781 the territory Kyah Sarge Gore was divided among the grantees by lot.

The precise time when the Gore became entitled to town privileges has not yet been absolutely determined. It was probably as early as 1783. We know that the Gore at that time was assigned its share of the public burdens.

In June, 1784, the legislative journals show what towns and places were entitled to representatives, and when they were in fact represented, and by whom. On this list in one class appear "New London, Andover, *and* Gore." Capt. Francis Walker represented Fishersfield, Perrystown, and Warner, as another class upon the same list.

John Moffat died January 21, 1786. He was a land-owner in about thirty towns and places in New Hampshire, and owned Nos. 33, 43, and 48 of the hundred-acre lots in "Kysarge Gore." Prior to his death, owing to his relations with Moffat, Whipple had become very familiar with these lands, and upon Moffat's death became directly interested. The probate court ordered the sale of these lots. A schedule thereof is still in existence. That decree was appealed from, and finally affirmed by the superior court on the fourth Tuesday of April, 1789; and the final proceedings were had under that and the order of the probate court of May 20, 1789. Moffat's inter-

ests were largely identified with those of Minot. See Whipple-Moffat Papers.

The act of June 16, 1791, included "Kearsarge" in Hillsborough county.

The legislative journal of June 14, 1792, says,—“Upon reading and considering the petition of James Flanders, Esquire, in behalf of the inhabitants of Kyar Searge Gore, and the report of a committee thereon, and that the petitioners be heard thereon before the general court on the second Tuesday of their next session, and that in the meantime the petitioners cause that the selectmen of Salisbury, Andover and New London be served with a copy of petition and order of notice,” &c.

The act of December 27, 1792, says,—“And the companies in the towns of Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, New London, and Kearsarge Gore, shall form a first battalion,” &c.

The legislative journal of June 13, 1793, shows that leave was granted to bring in a bill at the hearing upon the petition to disannex lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 from Kearsarge Gore, and to annex them to New London.

See, also, proceedings of June 17, 1793, and upon the second reading of the bill; and also of June 18, 1793.

The act passed June 19, 1793.

The journal for June 20, 1793, shows a resolve instructing the selectmen of New London to add to the inventory of that town that of the lots disannexed from "Kearsarge Gore."

The journal of the house for Feb. 5, 1794, shows that the inventory of "Kearsarge Gore" "stand at £20-7-8, amount of valuation."

On February 12, 1794, the house proceeded to consider the alterations made in the inventories by the senate, but "Kearsarge Gore" was left "£20, 7, 8, as agreed to."

On February 14, 1794, "the senate returned the vote, * * with information that they had concurred with the house on the town of * * * Kearsarge Gore."

On February 17, 1794, "the following vote came down from the honorable senate for concurrence; Kearsarge Gore and Mason to stand as passed by the house."

In the house, on December 26, 1794, a joint committee was filled "to consider of the petition of the selectmen of Kearsarge Gore."

The legislative journal of June 17, 1795, shows an act entitled "An act authorizing the collection of taxes in Kearsarge Gore."

The senate journal of June 15, 1797, shows "a vote for a committee to join such of the senate as they may appoint to consider the petitions from the towns of Sutton, New London, Bradford, and 'Kearsarge Gore.'"

The senate journal of December 8, 1797, shows a resolve that "the selectmen or the major part of them at the charge of the town parish or place where they belong to, shall take an inventory," &c., naming among others "Keasarge Gora."

The senate journal of December 21, 1797, shows that the resolution for the taking of the new inventory, &c., be sent to the post-office at Concord, for "Keasearge Gore."

The survey of "Kearsarge Gore" for Dr. Carrigan's map was made in 1805 by Ephraim Eastman, of Andover.

Eastman was born in Deerfield, N. H., in 1768. Kearsarge was a familiar object to him almost from his babyhood. He died in the immediate vicinity of the mountain under whose shadow he had lived for more than half a century. He was a man of more than ordinary ability; was a school-teacher in his younger days, and had considerable culture and refinement for his times, and was a practical surveyor from his boyhood almost to the time of his death. He was exceedingly familiar with the boundaries of townships, the disputes about them, their history and traditions. His plan shows, aside from the important portion of the Gore transferred to New London in 1793, that its width, as claimed by that town, was between two and three miles at the narrowest point, about four miles wide in the centre, and between nine and ten miles in length, reckoning from the extreme points.

Wilmot was created June 18, 1807, and yet in 1810 the remnant of the Gore had one hundred and fifty-two inhabitants. Eastman's survey showed that there was a dispute as to the location of the boundary line between Salisbury and the "Gore," as there had been for half a century.

Other surveys were made for a like purpose. In 1805 and 1806, Joshua Lane, long known as "Master Lane," surveyed the territory known as New Hampton, the region then known as

New Chester, which included that portion of the present part of Wilnot known as New Canada, what is now Andover, Salisbury, Franklin, Webster, Boscawen, Canterbury, Northfield, Tilton, and Sanbornton.

Lane's plans are now in the state-house. His work speaks for itself. It needs no bush. He locates the mountain where it is, and gives it its proper name. Lane had exceptional opportunities for knowing the facts. He came from a line of surveyors who probably, from their kinship with the dominant and perhaps controlling spirits of the early proprietors, had been employed by them in the surveys of New Britain from the earliest period.

On April 1, 1811, under a proper article in the warrant, the town of Salisbury "voted that Andrew Bowers, Esq., & Lieut. Benjamin Pettengill, of said Salisbury, be a committee to attend in the half of the proprietors of said town to the petition of Mr. Abner Watkins, on the first Tuesday of the next session of the general court." Watkins was then, as he had been for a long time, one of the leading citizens of the Gore.

On May 18, 1811, under articles "to see if the town will agree to make any defence against Abram Watkins respecting the line between this town and Kearsarge Goar," and "to see what method the town will take to make such defence if they should think proper to make any," Salisbury voted that "Col. John E. Gale be agent for the town of Salisbury to act with a committee of the proprietors of said town against Abner Watkins of 'Kearsarge Goar,' respecting his petition to the genl. court for an alteration of the jurisdictional line between said Salisbury and said Goar."

On September 23, 1815, under an article "to see what method or order the town shall take, respecting the line between the said town of Salisbury and Keiarsarge Gore which line is now submitted to a committee chosen by the general court of this state," the town of Salisbury voted "to take the requisite steps to protect their interests."

On May 18, 1816, under an article "to see what the town will do in regard to the report of the committee of the general court relating to the line between this town and Kearsarge Gore, which report is to be made at the next session of the gen-

eral court," the town chose "Andrew Bowers, Esquire, agent for the town to act with the representative at the general court, in remonstrating against the acceptance of the report of a committee to establish a line between this town and Kearsarge Gore, and attend to all other business respecting said line which they shall judge necessary for the benefit of the town."

The senate journal of June 25, 1816, shows "a vote granting a day of hearing on the petition of Jonathan Watkins and others, praying that his land in Kearsarge Gore be annexed to the town of Warner."

On June 26, 1816, the same journal gives the report of the legislative committee, cutting off one hundred and eighty-four rods claimed by Salisbury next to the Gore, and giving Salisbury two hundred and eighteen rods west of the bound established in 1762.

"The committee appointed at the last session, to examine and establish the disputed line between the towns of Salisbury and Kearsarge Gore, made the following report—

"The within named committee, having notified the selectmen of Salisbury and Kearsarge Gore, met and fully heard them; and that in their opinion the line hereafter described is the true division and ought to be established as the line of jurisdiction between said towns, viz.—beginning at a large rock on the westerly side of the highway on Warner line, opposite Thaddeus Hardy's house; thence running north five degrees east about five miles to a beach stump, at the northerly end of William Pingree's land, formerly John Wentworth's thirty acre lot numbered fifty-four, by Andover line, it being about two rods southwesterly from the bound between land of Jonathan Brown and land of Moses Brown in said Andover, which stump was heretofore known by the name of the middle northwest corner bound of Salisbury, and is situate one hundred and eighty-four rods easterly of the birch tree entwining a spruce tree which Salisbury claims as their northwest corner bound; and two hundred and eighteen rods westerly of the beach which the proprietors of Salisbury marked for their first north west corner bound, which line was satisfactorily proved to the committee to have been the true westerly line of Salisbury, at the time of its incorporation.—And they further report, determine and

award that the town of Salisbury pay for the services of the committee, their assistants and expenses, taxed at fifty-one dollars.

‘ John Osgood Ballard,
‘ Joseph Bartlett,
‘ John Smith.’ ”

A vote accepting said report was brought up, read, and concurred. Senate Journal, June 26, 1816.

The following petition, understood to be the work of that legal antiquary, Moses Eastman, Esq., for years the clerk of court, and the opinion of that eminent lawyer, Parker Noyes, upon the effect of the legislative line, are worthy of special note :

“To the Honorable the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire in General Court convened :

“ Humbly show the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Salisbury in the county of Hillsborough that we are owners of different lots of land in that part of said Salisbury which adjoins Kearsarge Gore, which lots have ever, when taxed, been taxed in Salisbury & in no other town or place from the first settlement of the country to this day.

“ We have been informed that the report of a committee appointed by the general court to establish a line of jurisdiction between Salisbury & Kearsarge Gore was at the last June session received & accepted by the general court which report drew a new line of jurisdiction, whereby if that line be established the aforesaid lands will be transferred to the jurisdiction of & be liable to be taxed in Kearsarge Gore, which will occasion to us great inconvenience.

“ With all due respect for the respectable gentlemen who composed that committee, we think the report was made from an imperfect view of the subject ; & that if its merits had been fully laid open to the view of the general court, the report would not have been accepted.

“ Wherefore, we pray that the vote accepting the said report may be reconsidered or that such order may be taken on the subject as the wisdom of the general court shall think the case requires.

“ To show that our opinion of that report is not without foundation, we beg leave to submit the following facts & remarks.

“ The proprietary grant of the tract of land now called Salisbury, formerly called Stevenstown, was made in the year 1749 by the Masonian proprietors who were at the same time the owners of the tract of land called Kearsarge Gore.

“ The grantees of Stevenstown, soon after the grant, divided part & only part of the land granted to them into lots, leaving a considerable tract undivided.

“ In the year 1773 they laid out the thirty acre lots at the west end of the grant, adjoining Kearsarge Gore and then ran, it is presumed for the first time, the west end line of their grant, & marked trees to show the line.

“ The thirty acre lots laid out in 1773 up to this line were immediately after drawn among the grantees, & some of the lots were drawn to the reserved rights of the grantors, the Masonian proprietors, who have ever since claimed & held those lots accordingly.

“ It is believed that the Masonian proprietors by taking those lots in 1773 & claiming & holding them ever since, in severalty as their reserved right in the grant of Steventown did then recognize the right of the proprietors of Steventown to the land as far westward as that line.

“ At that time Kearsarge Gore was held by the Masonian proprietors in common ; & was not laid out into lots until 1782. In the year 1782 Col. Henry Gerish as the agent & by the direction of the Masonian proprietors, surveyed and laid out into lots the tract of land called Kearsarge Gore, & bounded on the aforesaid line the lots adjoining Salisbury. The survey & plan of the lots thus made by Gerish, was adopted by the Masonian proprietors, & has ever since been recognized by them.

“ At a subsequent period since question being made respecting the bounds between Salisbury & Kearsarge Gore the Masonian proprietors appointed the said Henry Gerish their agent, to join with a committee of the proprietors of Salisbury to settle the question & determine the proprietary line between Salisbury & Kearsarge Gore.

“ In the year 1801 the said Gerish on the part of the Masonians, & the said committee of the proprietors of Salisbury went

together to the bound which has ever been known & recognized as the south west corner bound of Salisbury, & from thence ran northward the course directed by the Masonians & on the aforesaid line which was run & marked in 1773 to the north line of Salisbury & there made a bound between Salisbury & Kearsarge Gore.

“ Thus the aforesaid line run in 1773 was recognized by the Masonian proprietors in 1773 & in 1782 & again in 1801 was settled & confirmed by the parties.

“ The limits of the grant from the Masonian proprietors, being thus settled by those who had the right so to do, it is believed that the proprietors of Salisbury & of Kearsarge Gore, are both bound thereby.

“ The description of the town of Salisbury in the act of incorporation is the same as in the Masonian grant & was probably copied from it.

“ The proprietors of Salisbury have ever since claimed & held the land westward to the aforesaid line run in 1773 & the town of Salisbury has ever held jurisdiction to the same line.

“ The aforesaid report takes from Salisbury a tract of land of a triangular form four miles in length one hundred & eighty-four rods wide at the north end, running to a point at the south & lying east of the aforesaid line.

“ The inconvenience which will be the consequence of cutting the lots by this new line of jurisdiction, & transferring part of a lot to Kearsarge Gore & leaving part in Salisbury, we trust will be deemed a sufficient apology for this our request.

“ Novr. 1816.

Wd. Elisabeth Straw.
James B. Straw
Stephen S. Straw
Samuel Eaton
Wm. Pingry
James Johnson
Thomas Chase
Ebenr. Johnson
Moses Greeley”

This had upon the back the following indorsement :

"A petition of a number of the inhabitants of Salisbury praying for a reconsideration of a vote establishing the jurisdictional line between the towns of Salisbury & Kearsarge Gore."

OPINION OF PARKER NOYES.

"QUESTIONS BY COMMITTEE OF PROPS. OF SALISBURY
ANSWERED.

BENJ. LITTLE }
 & } ESQRS.
A. BOWERS }

"*Question 1.* Do Salisbury by assuming a line beyond what their charter contained give them a right to the soil?

"*Answer.* If the proprietors of Salisbury in making the bounds of their grant did go beyond the exact measure mentioned in the grant,—and the grantors, knowing the same, acquiesced for a time long enough to gain title by possession, or in any way recognized those bounds, as bounds, the proprietors of Salisbury will hold to those bounds.

"If the grantors appointed an agent with powers to *run the line & fix the bounds*,—& he with the props. of Salisbury did run the line & fix the bounds, the line & bounds so made are conclusive on both parties, unless the agent exceeded his powers.

"The neglect of the agent to report his doings to his employers, or their neglect to record the same will not vacate what was done; but the same may be proved by the testimony of witnesses.

"If the props. of the Gore seeing the bounds which Salisbury had made to their grant, and the occupation of the land to those bounds; neglected for more than 20 years to make an entry on the land, and have brought no action to try the title, it is believed that such neglect will amount to such an acquiescence as will put an end to the claim of the props. of the Gore.

"*Question 2nd.* Will the props. of the Gore hold the land west of the line as lately established by the general court's committee?

"*Answer.* The doings of that committee have no effect on the right of soil. They have no more effect on the question

between the two parties than the flying of a bird thro. the air would have.

“The gen. court have not power, & could not give power to their committee, to determine the bounds of the land, & thereby bind the two sets of proprietors in respect of the right of soil.

“The right of soil remains & ever will remain precisely the same as if that committee had never been appointed.

“The *proprietors of Salisbury* are one body. The *town of Salisbury as a corporation* is another. The rights of these two bodies are as distinct, as the rights of any two persons can be.

“The only effect that the doings of that committee can have, *if they have even so much*, is to determine the line of the jurisdiction of the town of Salisbury as a corporation.

“The right of the props. of Salisbury to the soil has no connection with, nor dependence on, the line of jurisdiction which the gen. court has assigned or may assign to the town of Salisbury.

“May 6, 1818.

PARKER NOYES.”

“SALISBURY, May 8, 1818.

“*A. Bowers, Esq.*

“SIR I have endeavored to answer the questions put by the committee of the props. of Salisbury & by Mr. Pettingill & you.

“If the answers are not sufficiently explicit, I will at any time add anything I can to make them more so.

“I am respectfully your obedt servant,

“PARKER NOYES.”

This opinion is contained in a letter directed on the back to “Andrew Bowers, Esq., Salisbury.”

The senate journal of June 20, 1817, shows that the inhabitants of “Kearsarge Gore,” praying to be annexed to Warner, were granted a hearing, to be had on the first Tuesday of the next session of the general court, and the selectmen of Warner were to be served with a notice thereof.

On June 13, 1818, “Kearsarge Gore” was annexed to the town of Warner.

It is well known to those who saw the books in the hands of Watkins and others at an early day that there was an ancient plan of the Gore and two volumes of records. For this Col. John A. Hardy, long a prominent man in the Gore, is the abundant authority. These were in existence at a comparatively recent period, and may be now. The only record which has been found commences with a call for a meeting dated August 1, 1794, by James Flanders, a justice of the peace, which recited that "application being made to me by a number of the inhabitants of Kearsarge Gore in said county, setting forth that they labored under many difficultys, on account of not having a legal meeting to appoint public officers, praying that a warrant might issue forth at purpos these are," &c.

The application, as shown by this warrant, was similar to those in other towns where the organization had failed by neglect to call a meeting, or otherwise. The records from this time forth are regular, and the name is invariably spelled "Kearsarge Gore."

Carrigain's map gives, in Merrimack county, "Kearsarge Mt." and "Kearsarge Gore," with its census, in 1810, 152; and in Carroll county, "Pigwacket formerly Kiarsarge."

This is the first official map of the state, and, taking into consideration the facilities then to be had, was a work of great labor, difficulty, and responsibility. It began in 1806, and was completed in 1816. The legislature did not require Carrigain, if some highway or other surveyor located San Francisco at Portsmouth or Mt. Diablo at Pigwacket, to treat the lie as historic truth. It made him a general in command, not a subaltern.

It was but natural that an assault by innuendo and insinuations upon Carrigain, his map, and the state authorities who selected him and gave him their confidence and support, should be made in aid of an attempt to repeal history. Carrigain may have had his failings, flowing from his social nature—"Let him that is without sin cast the first stone"—but the fact remains, that he was selected, by those who knew him best and were the most competent to judge, as the fittest man for such a difficult and delicate task; and, amid religious contentions and the tempest of political changes, he was continued at his post

under Govs. John Langdon, Jeremiah Smith, John Taylor Gilman, and William Plumer.

In 1816, a legislative committee reported "that the said Carrigain has completed the map of New Hampshire with great accuracy, and in a style of superior elegance." Governor Plumer, in his message of June 5, 1817, says,—“As Mr. Carrigain acting under the authority of the legislature has recently furnished the state at great expense with a map of New Hampshire which is not only elegant but splendid, permit me to suggest for your inquiry whether we have made him such a compensation as is adequate to his services and expenditures; or such as will entitle us in the language of the constitution to be considered as the patrons of science and the useful arts. *From a careful investigation of the subject*, I think it my duty to recommend the case to your favorable consideration.”

The committee to whom this recommendation was referred made an elaborate and exhaustive report in favor of Carrigain, and the result was, the legislature unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of Carrigain, indorsing the "map" as one that "appears to be executed with accuracy and much elegance."

The governor whose recommendation was thus endorsed by the legislative department, was the same "unerring judge of the heads and hearts of men," to use the language of an eminent attorney-general of this state, who put Levi Woodbury upon the bench of our highest court.

Carrigain's map needs no higher or more authoritative commendation.

From the evidence thus far, the inevitable conclusions are :

1. That between the years 1638 and 1667 (besides the information derived from Indians, Indian traders, and scouts), survey parties with guides and artists, under the authority of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, visited the region now known as the head of the Merrimack river, for the purpose of ascertaining the northerly running of that river, and the "northernmost" boundaries of the patent of that colony; that the data for the Gardner Plat was gathered in this way; that Endicott's tree on the Pemigewasset was established as the initial point through which the line of that patent ran, and was "commonly known" at some time prior to 1767; and that the Gardner Plat, upon

which the mountain "Carasaga" (which we call Kearsarge), with the head of the Merrimack, and the forks of the Winnipiseogee and Pemigewasset, appear relatively in their proper places, was prepared before 1667.

2. That more than a hundred and fifty years ago, the region westerly from the head of the Merrimack, northerly from the Uncanoonocks, easterly from Monadnock, was the haunt of the Indians on the war-path, and of their pursuers.

3. That for a long time, commencing about one hundred and fifty years ago, the region about the Kearsarge mountain and hills was called Kearsarge.

4. That commencing at about the same time, the range of hills beginning near what is now Webster, and running north-erly for miles, was known as the Kearsarge *hills*.

5. That at least a hundred and thirty years ago, the range in Sutton running westerly from the notch-pointed hill or mountain was known as Kearsarge hill, and called such in official records.

6. That more than a hundred and thirty years ago, the stream south-east of the mountain was known as "Kiah [Currier] Sarge" river.

7. That at least one hundred and eighteen years ago, the stream which pours from New London through Sutton south was known by the proprietary in Haverhill, Mass., and in Plaistow in this state, and in their vicinity, as "Key a Sargg river."

8. That after the grants of what is now substantially Warner, Webster, Salisbury, Andover, and Sutton, and the partial settlement of some of them, a township was left which included the mountain proper and some portion of the hills, and took from its shape the name of "Kearsarge Gore;" that as such it was granted by the Masonian proprietary in 1775; that as early as 1783 it was charged with its share of the public burdens, and about that time became by law entitled to town privileges—in a word, was a town, and so continued, notwithstanding the dismemberment by which a valuable portion was annexed to New London in 1793, and by the creation of Wilmot in 1807, until it was absorbed by Warner in 1818.

9. That at most until August, 1784, and, so far as any map,

plan, or any other public document is concerned, until the publication of Belknap's History in 1791, no other region was ever known as Kearsarge, no other hill or hills as Kearsarge, no other brooks, streams, ponds, lakes, or rivers as Kearsarge: no other mountain was anywhere known as Kearsarge, and no other town or place has ever borne that name.

10. That the name Kearsarge, however spelled, has belonged as much to the Merrimack county mountain as the Winnipiseogee to that river and lake, the Massabesic to that pond or lake, the Amoskeag to the falls, or the Uncanoonocks to the hills bearing that name, *and has for more than two hundred years.*

We now come to the mountain in Carroll county. The name ascribed to it by Dr. Belknap, whether rightly or wrongly, was the same by which the region, the hills, the rivers, and the mountain in Merrimack county had long been known, and must have originally had the same meaning.

The question whether the name so applied to the Chatham peak was an original, or in some sense a transferred local one, must be determined by the weight of probabilities. Perhaps we may best summarize the facts, and consider the question in the following order:

1. There is no evidence that the Chatham mountain was ever known or called by a name having any resemblance to Kearsarge before 1784. If that was its true name, no reason can be suggested why it should not have been so called prior to that time. Neither the Masonian nor any other grant, the curve line nor any other, prevented the Indians who had lived about it, or their prisoners, or the French, or the trappers, scouts, guides, or Indian traders, from calling that mountain Kearsarge, or from its being known as such from 1642 to 1784,—a period of nearly one hundred and fifty years; while the presumption of fact is, that if this name belonged to it, some of these or some one else would have found it out in that time.

2. Putting the matter in the strongest light for that mountain, it had "no name" for generations after the one in Merrimack possessed the name by which it was commonly known.

3. Not a particle of evidence has yet been produced or even

suggested, which affords the slightest reason why the Indians or any one else should have christened the Chatham peak Kearsarge, unless the name was borrowed without leave from Merrimack county.

4. There is no pretence that this name was ever applied to the hills, the rivers, or the region about this Chatham mountain. If it was an original name there as much as in Merrimack county, why was it not applied to these, as in Merrimack county? It certainly could not have been because there were not hills, brooks, rivers, falls, and intervalles enough for that purpose in the vicinity of the Carroll county mountain.

5. Whether the Chatham mountain, prior to 1784, was nameless, or known as Pequawkett, or Pigwacket, is entirely immaterial. The settlements in the Chatham, Brownfield, Conway, and Fryeburg region commenced in the vicinity of 1765-'70. The settlers were chiefly from Concord, Boscawen, Salisbury, and Andover. They were the people with whom the Warner mountain was a daily weather-gauge and a household word; "a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night," in their little world. Every farmer and laborer in the whole region for miles to the eastward of the Merrimack county mountain, when he rose in the morning, looked first for "the storm-signal," the "cap" on "Old Kearsarge." When the old settlers left it for their new fields, they left, as it were, an endeared member of the family behind them.

When Daniel Webster went to the Pigwacket region, he found himself surrounded by his father's old comrades, neighbors, and friends. Dr. Emery, the first physician of Fryeburg, was a brother of the one who has long slept his last sleep near his old home in Andover, where in his lifetime he daily drank in one of the most magnificent views that the mountain affords.

In balancing the probabilities, we find in the one scale-blank nothing, and in the other, to put it mildly, every weighty probability that these settlers carried with them both the memory and the name of their old favorite, and that they applied it to one of the most prominent mountains in the vicinity of their new homes; and that Dr. Belknap, aided perhaps by Whipple, owing to his associations and interests in Kearsarge Gore and the region of the Merrimack county mountain, gave it the

local name by which the people from Merrimack county had begun to call it.

6. No one had the right to take the name of the hills, rivers, mountain, and region in Merrimack county, and bestow it upon a nameless mountain, or upon Pigwacket or any other in Carroll county, or to blot from the map the name of Pigwacket, if it belonged to the Chatham mountain.

The first of our great chief-justices once said, in discussing a memorable issue, "If there is anything which seems peculiarly a man's own, it is his name." Why should not this principle apply to the great geographical landmarks of this state?

The ethics of this society ought not to fall below those which prevail in the courts.

It is urged by those who would appropriate the old and honored Merrimack county name to the Chatham peak, that the latter was never Pigwacket. Let us see.

1. It is said that the Indians had no proper names; that every word was complete and expressive in itself; and that Pigwacket was an Indian word. What of it? Why had not the Indians the same right to give a name to a nameless hill, plain, interval, river, mountain, region, or any other locality, if they saw fit, as the white man?

2. But it is said that this word, or some other that looks like it or sounds like it, or one that can be made up out of pieces of other words and squeezed into shape until it resembles it, means "level," "open land," "where said open land is suitable for cultivation." The Pigwacket Indians may have been good farmers two hundred years ago. We know they farmed the game from the woods, the fish out of the rivers, and the scalps from the heads of the white men. That they had so far progressed as to have agricultural societies, colleges, and walled towns, we have not as yet learned. Who knows at this day whether the Salisbury and Sutton "level," "open lands" "suitable for cultivation," gave the name to the rivers, hills, and region, or the mountain to them?

Of what consequence is it whether these lands or the Pequawket tribe gave their name to the mountain, or the mountain to them?

If this argument has any weight, it is to show that the proper

name of the Salisbury and Sutton intervalles was Pigwacket, instead of Kearsarge.

3. It is said, too, that the Pigwacket was "a circumscribed position," the "Boston," "Concord," or "Portsmouth" of the Pequawkett tribe. This is directly in the teeth of fact, Indian custom, and tradition, as every man knows. They had neither cities nor towns in our sense, or in any just sense of the term.

Tribes were not riveted to particular spots by a mysterious and attractive force, like that of Sinbad's loadstone, nor were they restricted to specified and definite limits. Their boundaries, except so far as limited by water-courses, were loose and indefinite. They changed their lodges from time to time and from place to place, as convenience served. In general, no tribe was limited to "some particular village." They spread over the indefinite regions which belonged to the tribe, and that was known as the region, or country, or territory of the Iroquois confederation, or of the Mohawk, or other tribe, as the case might be. No good reason can be given why one rule should be applied to Pigwacket, and another to Dunstable, Penacook, or Kearsarge; and few things are more preposterous than the theory that any of these terms applied to one side of a river and not to the other.

The Chatham, Conway, Fryeburg, and Brownfield region was early known as the home of the "powerful Pequawketts." In 1741, Bryant found both "the Pigwacket plain or intervalle land, and also Pigwacket river." In 1750, the "Pigwacket hills" were laid down by Mitchell and Hazzen on their map. On September 30, 1765, Conway, six miles square, was granted. It was described as "at a place called Pigwacket." On July 7, 1776, committees of the inhabitants of Conway, Fryeburg, and Brownfield petitioned the legislature of New Hampshire for aid, setting forth that "the said new plantations consist of about one hundred and thirty families, situated at a place called Pigwacket upon Saco river."

We have already seen from whence the people came who settled these towns. We know that they regarded the name as applying to an indefinite region, one not "circumscribed" by precise or narrow lines or definite boundaries. It is impossible to reconcile the fact that this name was applied alike to the

hills, rivers, intervalles, plain, and the extensive territory referred to, with the theory that the word applies alone to "level," "open land suitable for cultivation," or that it was restricted to Fryeburg village, or to one side of the river. Great farmers as these Indians may have been, we have no evidence that Conway is or ever was in name, or exists within the circumscribed limits of, Fryeburg village, or that the Indians planted their corn in the river, or that the Pigwacket or any other hills in that region were either level or intervalles.

Captain Willard says that when "camped on ye top of Wannednack mountain," he "discovered 26 pounds," and "saw Pigwacket lying one point from sd. mountain and Cusagee mountain, and Winnepeseockey laying north east of said Wannednack."

Great labor has been expended, research has been exhausted, and great ingenuity has been displayed, in the attempt to impeach the testimony of this most important and responsible witness.

That the Warner Kearsarge is in full view from the top of Monadnock can be attested by hundreds, and perhaps thousands: hence we have *of late* the politic concession that Captain Willard could have seen Kearsarge if he wished.

It is conceded, also, that he could not have seen Pigwacket plain, river, or intervalles, or Stark, or any other hills in Maine which it is now claimed were, later in 1725, known as the Pigwacket hills; and there is no suggestion even from any source that any other mountain in that region was then or ever since known as Pigwacket, or that Willard referred to any mountain in that region, unless he did to the Chatham mountain, or that he did not see that, if he actually saw anything there. This reduces the issue to a single point. He says he *saw* it. Did he tell the truth?

The alleged facts from which it is inferred he did not, may be considered in the following order:

1. That Willard had never been to the White Mountains. This is the charge. The inference sought to be drawn is, that because he had never been there he knew nothing about the region, and therefore could not distinguish and identify one mountain from another. If such evidence exists, it should have been produced.

Under the date of 1725 Dr. Belknap says,—“New Hampshire did not suffer so much as in former wars * * * partly by reason of the success of the ranging parties, who constantly traversed as far northward as the White Mountains.” 2 Belk. Hist. 66.

This state of things, in consequence of the wars and the aggressive movements of Massachusetts, which recommenced in earnest as early as 1716, continued for nearly half a century. These rangers, surveyors, and Indian fighters made, as it were, a highway from Dunstable, Monadnock, and the sea-coast, up the valleys of the Merrimack, Pemigewasset, and Winnipiseogee.

But whether he had been there or not is entirely immaterial. Willard, like other commanders of important expeditions, usually took with him his guides and interpreters, generally friendly Indians familiar with the country. We *know* that he had them with him about a month after the time when he was on Monadnock. *They* could point out the mountains, and give the names by which they were known to them.

2. That so far as was then known, no name had been applied to the Chatham mountain. This is begging the question at issue, and is based entirely upon an assertion contrary to the weight of the internal evidence.

3. That if he had known it familiarly as Pigwacket, he could not have seen it either through his instrument or otherwise, because it was in the haze of a summer day, and a hundred miles distant.

This is a string of assumptions. There is not a particle of evidence which has any tendency to show that either Willard's eyesight, or his instrument, or the day, was hazy, and as to the distance, the evidence is the other way. The claim that the Chatham peak and Monadnock cannot be seen from each other is, to those who are familiar with both, one of the most preposterous fables ever put on record.

It is true that no one can see Monadnock from the other every day or every hour in the year. That is true as respects Mt. Washington, which is about twenty miles distant. The writer has had as fine a view of Mt. Washington from the top of the Chatham peak as any man can desire, and in five min-

utes has lost it for an hour. He has also found it impossible at times to make out either Lovell's mountain or the Merrimack county Kearsarge from the summit of Monadnock; but that these two mountains can be and have been seen from each other distinctly by the naked eye in any reasonably clear day, is as certain as it is that the sun shines, as is proved by the concurrent testimony of those most familiar with both mountains.

For all practical purposes, a viaduct runs direct from Monadnock to the Chatham mountain. Few things could be farther from the truth than to say that Red hill, or Ossipee, or any other mountain obstructs the view. This is perfectly obvious to any one who has taken a view from the top of either mountain, as well as from the raised map in the state-house.

4. That when he said he saw Pigwacket, he meant that he neither saw that at all nor any other point, but that he was laying a course with his instrument to a place where he had never been, which it was utterly impossible for him to see, and of whose locality he was ignorant. Such a proposition is too absurd for comment or answer.

Great responsibilities had been placed upon Capt. Willard. His duties were arduous and perilous in the extreme. He was sent to find out *facts*, and report them,—not to indulge in fancy, or to give loose reins to a poetic imagination. His was a daily diary, a journal of what he heard and what he saw. It contains a mass of prosaic details. It shows in every sentence the watchful eye, and the cool, practical, and matter of fact character of the foremost of the Indian rangers. It shows, too, everywhere, a broad but natural line of demarcation between the evidence of his own eyesight, what was reported by others, and what was supposed or imagined. Thus he “marched” in a certain direction, “corse” certain streams, “campt” in certain places, “came to” certain “pounds,” “discovered” certain other “pounds;” but he recites what the scouts “found,”—that they “found two wigwams made in June or July *as we suppose;*” that “we found several old signs” “where y'b they camped when they killed the people at Rutland *as we imagine.*” Few men, at this day even, mark these distinctions with such precision and exactness.

There is no suggestion even that Willard, when he says he

“coursed several branches of Miller’s river,” “came to a pound which runs into Contoocook river,” “campt at Pwewunseum pound,” “campt on ye top of Wannadnack,” “discovered 26 pounds,” “found several old signs,” “marched down ye wast side Wannadnack,” “coursed 3 streams that run into Contoocook,” “found two wigwams,” and “came to a streame that run into Mermack,” did not write down the exact facts, nor that he did not see with his own eyes what he said he “found,” or “discovered,” nor that the same truthfulness does not characterize everything which precedes what is said about Pigwacket, from the beginning to the end of this expedition. It must be conceded that he knew the difference between mountains and ponds, between rivers or streams and rock or earth; that he knew the top from the base; that in some way he knew the names of these rivers, ponds, and the like, and of the mountain from which he took his observations, and the Warner Kearsarge as well.

But the logic of those who seek to justify at the same time the piracy of one name and the vandalism of annihilating another is, that when Willard came to the most terse and positive statement in his journal, to wit, that he “*saw* Pigwacket,” his capacity or disposition to speak the truth suddenly ceased; and that when he said he “*saw*” certain landmarks objective and distinctive, he neither saw them nor knew their names, and drew upon his imagination for their locality.

The audacity of this proposition is softened by the tacit concession that the instant he passed the clause in question, the stream of truth resumed its normal course in Willard’s brain, and thenceforward with full banks flowed on to the end.

The argument was born of the necessities of the case, and its application from the patent line as assumed on Dr. Belknap’s map.

It is the deliberate and decided conviction of two members of this committee and of Dr. Bouton, that Captain Willard not only had the capacity and disposition to speak the truth, but that he did so.

We recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, prepared by and in the handwriting of Dr. Bouton, the late chairman of this committee:

WHEREAS, of two mountains in the state of New Hampshire called by the name of Kearsarge or Kiarsarge, the question has arisen to which the name more properly belongs; and whereas the judgment of the New Hampshire Historical Society has been requested on the subject;—therefore,—

Resolved, (1) That, after a full and impartial examination of historical evidence, this society finds that the mountain called by said name in Merrimack county has been known and called by that name, alone and invariably—with variations in spelling—more than 150 years, or since September, 1725; that the mountain so called in Carroll county was first known or designated as “Pequawkett,” and was never known or called Kearsarge until subsequent to 1780, or after the settlement of that section of country by people chiefly from Merrimack county, 1765–1775.

Resolved, (2) That, to avoid confusion in geographical names within the state, we regard it as desirable that the said two mountains should be definitely distinguished by some proper authority; and inasmuch as the prior name of the one is historically fixed, both on maps and in written records, and that of the other is more recent, and belongs to a portion of the state known in all our early annals as the “Pequawkett”—famous also in historic events;—therefore, in the opinion of this society, it would be highly appropriate and honorable that the name by which it was first designated, and by which it was called on the maps published by authority of the state in 1816, by Philip Carrigain, Esq., should be retained, viz., PEQUAWKETT mountain.

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JUNE 12, 1878.

BY JOHN T. PERRY, ESQ.

My subject, if such a distinction can be claimed for a series of rather loosely connected comments on various phases of the past, and their still more varied treatment by modern critics, each of whom gives them a turn in his own kaleidoscope, is

THE CREDIBILITY OF HISTORY.

It has been said that the historian is a prophet looking backward. In the remotest antiquity a similar though further reaching distinction was awarded the poet. The same word was applied to him and to the prophet. This blending of meaning no longer exists; yet the union of functions has not altogether disappeared. Pope certainly wrote for all time when he declared that "The proper study of mankind is man."

But how shall man be studied? Psychologically, by placing mind in the witness-box and compelling it to be both its own eulogist and accuser; physiologically, with the knife of the anatomist and the microscope of the optician, aided by comparisons of the *genus homo* with other mammals, and of the man of to-day with the cave-dweller; æsthetically, by converting beautiful abstractions and lofty aspirations into entities most shadowy when most charming; or, lastly, shall we judge him by his works?

A dogmatic utterance on the relative importance of any branch of human knowledge cannot win universal acceptance; but I shall not be deemed presumptuous by my present audience in ranking history among the sciences.



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